United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Docket No. 76-1055

PAS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

-against-

SUAT C. TORUN,

Appellant.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GOVERNMENT'S APPENDIX



DAVID G. TRAGER, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York.

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK					
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,					
4	- versus - 75 CR 781					
5	SUAT C. TORUN,					
6	Defendant.					
7	x					
8						
9	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York					
10	October 23, 1975					
11	2:00 p.m.					
12						
13						
14						
15	Before:					
16	HONORABLE JOHN R. BARTELS, U. S. D. J.					
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23	ILENE GINSBERG					
.	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER					

APPEARANCES:

DAVID G. TRAGER, U. S. ATTY. BY: CHARLES E. CLAYMAN, AUSA

HAROLD I. VENOKUR, ESQ. Attorney for defendant

MR. CLAYMAN: We went before the miscellaneous judge, Judge Neaher, and filed an information. We were then informed of the new rule of the Court which did not permit Judge Neaher to take the pleading on this because he would not be the judge doing the sentencing. So, it was placed in the wheel and brought before your Honor. It's a misdemeanor information.

THE COURT: All right. 844(a)?

844(a) of Title 21 imposes a penalty of five thousand dollars or one year; correct?

MR. CLAYMAN: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Suat C. Torun, before accepting your plea of guilty to the information 75 CR 781 I must read the same to you.

It says that:

On or about the 20th day of May, 1974, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant Suat C. Torun did knowingly and intentionally possess a quantity of cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance, which possession was not pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner acting in the course of his professional practice and which possession was not authorized by any sub-chapter of the Narcotics Control Act of 1970. Title 21, United States Code,

Section 844(a).

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TF. DEFENDANT: I am twenty-five.

THE COURT: What is your name?

How old are you?

MR. VENOKUR: My name is Harold I. Venokur, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.

THE COURT: Have you filed your notice of appearance?

MR. VENOKUR: I have, your Honox.

THE COURT: Mr. Venokur, have you advised this defendant of the nature of the charge against him?

MR. VENOKUR: Yes, your Honor, I have.

THE COURT: Mr. Torun, do you understand the nature of the charge against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And do you understand, Mr. Torun, that with respect to this charge you have a right to a speedy and a public trial by an impartial jury?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And do you understand if you went to trial you would have the following rights: You would have the right to be confronted by witnesses against you --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: (continuing) -- And the right to

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compulsory process to obtain witnesses in your favor.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And the right to remain silent.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And the right to take the witness stand in your own behalf.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: When I say you have a right to remain silent, you have the right to not take the witness stand if you so choose and the jury would not be able to take your failure to testify as any evidence against you. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Furthermore, do you understand that if you plead not guilty you will be presumed to be innocent until the United States has proved you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and if your guilt is not proved beyond a reasonable doubt you cannot be found guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEPENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead guilty to this charge you may be sentenced by the Court to a term of imprisonment of one year and also fined five thousand dollars?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes sir, I do.

THE COURT: Has anyone suggested to you that you would receive a lighter sentence if you pled guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I wish to inform you that upon your plea of guilty the Court may impose the same punishment as if you were convicted by a jury.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You understand you are waiving your right to appeal?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I point out to you that you do have a right to plead not guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead guilty there will be no further trial of any kind and that by pleading guilty you are waiving your right to a trial by jury? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, if you do plead not guilty you have a right to assistance of counsel in your defense at each and every stage of the proceeding and if you cannot afford counsel the Court will appoint counsel for you.

Now, after hearing your rights, how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?

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THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats, promises or statements to induce you to plend guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, they have not.

THE COURT: Have you made any promises, Mr. Clayman, in connection with this information?

MR. CLAYMAN: There is an understanding between the Government and the defendant that if this plea to this information will cover an investigation by the Government of the defendant and that no other charges will be filed against him as a result of that investigation.

THE COURT: Has anyone resorted to any coersion, physical or mental to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: NO.

THE COURT: Have you discussed this plea with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is this plea being made voluntarily because you are guilty and for no other reason?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has your plea of guilty been made with a full understanding of all of the consequences here?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You understand all the consequences?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Has anybody estimated what your sentence actually may be in this case? Has anyone given you any indication as to what your sentence would be?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Now, tell us, is it true that you did have in your possession a quantity of cocaine on May 20, 1974, which was not pursuant to any prescription or order from a practitioner and was not authorized by the Narcotics Control Act?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: What business are you in?

THE DEFENDANT: I am in the recycling business -

plastics.

THE COURT: Well, where did you get this cocaine? THE DEFENDANT: From a person that I had not known previously.

THE COURT: Did you buy it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: How much was it?

THE DEFENDANT: How much was it?

THE COURT: How much in quantity, not price.

THE DEFENDANT: Actually, there has been some

question to that exact amount.

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THE COURT: You don't know the exact amount?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right.

You have talked this over with your attorney and you have no objections to the way your attorney has represented you; is that true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you agreed to your client's plea of guilty, Mr. Venokur?

MR. VENOKUR: Yes. I not only agree but recommend that he take that plea.

THE COURT: In your opinion, Mr. Clayman, do you have the necessary proof to prove this man guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

MR. CLAYMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: What is the bail?

MR. VENOKUR: He is on his own recognizance.

MR. CLAYMAN: No objection to that continuing until sentence, your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be continued.

How long are you going to take to give this man a probation report?

THE PROBATION OFFICER: We are up to five or six weeks now.

demeanor --

MR. CLAYMAN: The defendant is only twentyfive and should he be advised of the possibility of the Youth
Correction Act treatment --

MR. VENOKUR: I was going to make that request at the time of sentence, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think he should be advised.

Generally, we very seldom have just a mis-

MR. CLAYMAN: I have never known of one but
I just think to be on the safe side --

THE COURT: Oh no, no. He has got to be advised.

MR. CLAYMAN: I have never seen the treatment done on a misdemeanor.

THE COURT: Yes. It's most unusual.

Let me say this to you, Mr. Torun: Instead of sentencing you under the regular adult sentence fixed by the statute for the offense to which you plead which I told you was one year and/or five thousand dollars, you may be sentenced by the Court under the Federal Corrections Act.

Under that Act you may be sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General for treatment by the Youth Division of the Board of Parole and thereafter you may be discharged conditionally on or before the expiration of four

years.

You see, they must let you out at the end of four years unconditionally or keep you for another two years. But, they must let you out at the end of six years. That would be up to the Board of Parole, whether or not they would keep you that length of time or what length of time they would keep you. That's up to them and you would not know it.

Now, it is provided in the statute that the Youth Division under the Youth Correction Act may at any time, after notice to the director of the division, release you under supervision and the period of such supervision will be entirely up to you.

While in custody you will normally be assigned to a special institution for youths which has facilities and programs designed to better help young men like yourselves.

If you have anyquestions about this type of sentence, please let me know.

MR. VENOKUR: There is something in the law -
I'm not sure -- where the sentence under the Youth Act cannot

exceed that under the adult act.

THE COURT: No, just the other way around.

Once you find a penalty that can be imposed which is above six years you never have to inform a youthful offender that he also can be sentenced under the Youth Correction Act. But,

if you sentence under the Youth Correction Act the time,

certainly can exceed the time of the regular adult sentence.

That is exactly why the Youth is told in advance so that if

he wishes he may not want to plead guilty and can withdraw

his plea of guilty.

Do you understand that, Mr. Torun?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. VENOKUR: The date is open; is that right?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. VENOKUR: Thank you.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF KINGS EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss:

EVELYN COHEN , being duly sworn, says that on the 5th
day of April, 1976 , I deposited in Mail Chute Drop for mailing in the
U.S. Courthouse, Cadman Plaza East, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and
State of New York, a GOVERNMENT'S APPENDIX
of which the annexed is a true copy, contained in a securely enclosed postpaid wrapper
directed to the person hereinafter named, at the place and address stated below:

Headley & Zeitlin, Esqs.

luelyn lollen

66 Court Street

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

Sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1976

Notary Police State of New York

Qualified in Kings County Commission Expires March 30, 1977